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The Evening Star.

No. 15,431.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY, AUGUST 11, 1902-TWELVE PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

THE DISTRICT'S LOSS

Sudden Death of Senator McMillan.

DIED AT SUMMER HOME

HAD BEEN IN GOOD HEALTH AP-PARENTLY.

Subjected to Strain in Recent Session of Congress-Was Ill Last Winter

-Devoted Friend of the City.

Senator James McMillan of Michigan died at 4 o'clock yesterday morning at his home at Manchester-by-the-Sea. Death followed an illness of but four hours. During Saturday afternoon Senator Mc-Millan had played golf and had exerted himself more than usual during the game. He had ascended a steep hill very briskly while playing and was attacked by faintness and difficulty in breathing. This illness was sufficient to cause him to discontinue the game, but it was not alarming. When he joined his family at his home he was in his usual condition of health apparently and talked pleasantly about the happenings of the day. He spent the evening quietly with members of his family and retired at about midnight. After falling asleep he was awakened and experienced great difficulty in breathing. Dr. G. H. Washburn, who was well known to the enator, was called in and found his patient suffering from a slight congestion of the lungs. His heart was also beating frregularly. Dr. Washburn administered restoratives, which allowed the patient to rest comfortably for over an hour. It was about 3 o'clock Sunday morning when the second attack, much more severe than the first one, was experienced. The family was then fully aroused to the seriousness of the case. The most powerful heart stim-ulants were administered, but with slight At 4 o'clock death came, the senator having been conscious up to within ten minutes of the time his heart ceased to

Mrs. McMillan, Miss Amy McMillan and Miss Jarvis, the daughter of Senator Mc-Millan's daughter who died some years ago, were present at the bedside.

Under a Severe Strain.

There was nothing in Senator McMillan's previous condition of health that had caused any alarm. He was of an unusually rugged physique, and had enjoyed good health during his entire life. Last winter he was ill for two or three weeks and it became necessary for him to live on a very isual care of his health during a short period of time. Among his friends he com-mented on this experience as one that he was not acustomed to. While not at all serious, that illness was the most severe one that Senator McMillan had ever experienced during the sixty-four years of his life. It is thought that his health was affected by the severe strain he had been under during the past winter and by the shock of several deaths that had occurred A favorite grandchild, James H. McMil-

jr., died last winter at Colorado ngs. A few months after that Senator McMillan's son. James H. McMillan, also died. The death of the grandson was en-tirely unexpected and there had been hope son would recover up to within few days of his death. The effect of these was very plainly shown on Senator McMillan. They came when he was in the midst of a most trying period of senatorial work. He endeavored to re-lieve the depressing effect they caused upon him by devoting more and more time to his work. There were innumerable de-tails connected with the framing of the fiver and harbor bill, the personal tax bill for the District of Columbia, and with all of the apropriation measures with which Senator McMillan was intimately connected and to which he gave his undivided many years been so organized that he has directed them only in a very general way,

annually. His health has always been benefited after a stay there.

Reception of the News Here.

News of Senator McMillan's death was received at The Star office before noon yesterday and the sad announcement was at of the office. The sad news was quickly spread over the city, and was received everywhere with expressions of the deep-est regret. It seemed almost impossible that the man whose genius has conceived the most magnificent project for the development of the District of Columbia should have been cut down by death a few months after having begun the execution of this splendid project. People everywhere fully realized that the death of Senator McMillan could be regarded only as a great calamity for the District of Columbia. They were thoroughly informed as to the plans em-bodied in the report of the park commis-sion, and understood how serious a matter it was for the District at this time to lose the services of the man who was responsible for these plans and whose heart was thoroughly enlisted in their execution. But it was not only the material loss that the District suffered by this untimely death that called forth widespread comment. Senator McMillan had become known per-sonally to thousands of citizens of the District. In framing much important legi-la-tion he had been visited by men individually and in delegations, and these men had always received a patient hearing and had found in Senator McMillan a man of deep sympathy, who, at all times, considered that the individual had rights which should not be interfered with by any project, however important from a public standpoint it might be, until every effort had been made to minimize the effect of disadvantages that might come to the citizen. He labored during the last session of Congress in order to so frame the bill providing for a union station that it might as far as possible protect the rights of citizens, and it was because of his great efforts to make it as near perfect as possible in this respect that the passage of the bill by the Senate was so long delayed.

In respect to many of the measures that received his approval and were passed by the Senate it was often said that he achieved legislation by unanimous consent. not only of Congress, but of the people of the District. This could hardly have been said to apply to the personal tax legislation, but in respect to that law Mr. McMillan always declared that he was satisfied that Congress was determined to have a personal tax law and he wished to see it framed in such a way as to raise the de-sired revenue and at the same time to minimize all inquisitorial or especially undesir-

Stood for the Citizens' Rights.

A story is told that illustrates Senator McMillan's attitude toward the rights of the individual citizen when brought in contact with the interests of a corporation. This occurred several years ago, before the street railroads of the city had entered into the extensive combinations that have since taken place. There was then talk of combining these roads and improving and extending them. Several Philadelphia capitalists came to this city to consider the project. Some of them had already acquired rights in the properties under consideration. At their first interview with Senator Mc-Millan, who was then chairman of the District committee, they outlined their plans, which involved the extension of

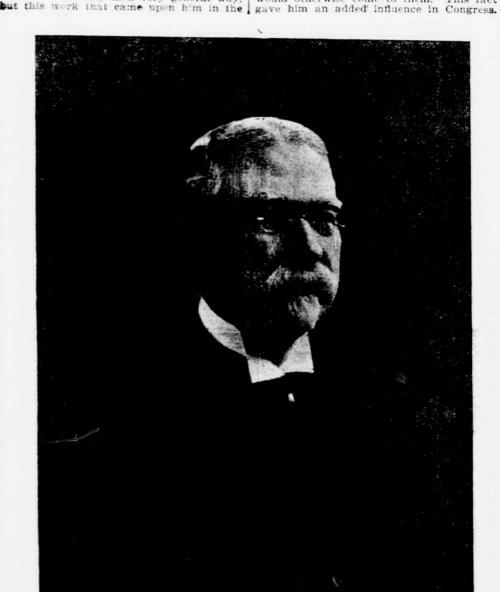
tracks on several streets.
"But." said Mr. McMillan. people on these streets should object to having tracks laid in front of their houses? The promoters looked at the senator in astonishment. That was a method of dealing with the public that they had not con-"What difference will that make?" asked

The senator added that it would make a great deal of difference. He told them that while there might be urgent cases in which people would have to submit to disadvan-tages resulting from such a public necessity and improvement as a street railroad, yet so far as he was concerned he would, as chairman of the District committee, approve no project for extending street car lines in the city in the face of popular objection on the part of citizens living along the line of such roads, except in view of an

plans which the promoters had laid before Influence in Congress.

overwhelming necessity, which he did not believe existed in relation to any of the

In a general way that incident illustrates the method pursued by Senator McMillan in relation to the people at large. Because of that fact his committee room was constantly thronged by citizens who wished to secure a modification in proposed legislation in order that as far as possible they might be relieved from disadvantages that would otherwise come to them. This fact



Senate was of a nature that required his personal attention to detail, and he sat in committee rooms morning, afternoon and sometimes during the evening. The strain was so severe that the ending of the ses-

sion was very welcome to him. He expected the rest he would have at his summer place at Manchester-by-the-Sea would bring him in his ordinary condition of health and there was nothing in his appearance or action that caused any slarm on the part of his friends.

Senator McMillan's home at Manchesterby-the-Sea was one of the great summer houses that ornament the North Shore. He bought the place some years ago from the Tower estate. It is located at Eagle Head. on a commanding site. He improved it reatly and for seven years has gone there

It prevented opposition to many of his measures coming up at unexpected times and from unexpected quarters after he had reported bills. People soon learned that the place to fight a bill, or rather the place in which to secure modifications to bills that were objectionable to them personally, was in the room of the Senate committee on the District of Columbia. Many important bills at time portant biks at times have been reported from various committees to Congress with but little opportunity for modification on the part of people who had objections to them. Chairmen of some committees have considered that this was a way to expedite business. The result has been that after the bill has been reported the sympathy and aid of senators, perhaps not on the

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

once posted on the bulletin board in front Paterson, New Jersey, Honeycombed With Reds.

NATIVES OF ITALY

WEEKLY PAPER PUBLISHED IN THEIR INTERESTS.

Vigilance Committee Has Names and Addresses of Some of the More

Vicious Ones.

Special From a Staff Correspondent.

PATERSON, N. J., August 11.-Anarchism is a subject of which the average American is inclined to reckon but little. He associates the anarchist with mouthings, with diatribes uttered over foaming schooners of beer in the dingy back rooms good talkers brought from New York, Chiof saloons. But occasionally the anarchist rises from folly to fanaticism and a Bresci goes over seas to commit regicide, a Czolgoz perpetrates the crowning infamy of are hurled against labor and government, his century and slays "the little brother and the recruits are sent away with the of the people."

Anarchism must be reckoned with in America from now on. I write from the hotbed of anarchism in the United States. They have their Emma Goldmans in Chicago, their Herr Mosts in New York, but Paterson enjoys the unique distinction of being the nesting place of more foul birds of assassination and incendiarism than any

other section of the Union.
Paterson is unlucky. It had a fire this winter which wiped out the heart of the city. A flood was the next visitation. The town was the scene of the most infamous and atrocious crime, the Jennie Boettischer murder, which has marked American criminology for a decade.

"And in addition," said a citizen, bitterly, "we still have the anarchists."

I was shown today a list of thirty names, with addresses, being the names of men who are professed anarchist leaders or would-be leaders. The list was written upon a letter head which bore the caption, printed, of "Vigilance committee, law and order committee, Paterson." I asked what that caption meant. "Oh, that is nothing," was the reply. "There is no vigilance com-mittee here." However, that is their busi-

Open Advocates of Assassination.

These thirty anarchists who have been spotted are men who openly advocate the dagger and the torch as the remedy for the ills, imagined or actual, of which they complain. They cannot be reasoned with, they do not know what reason means. Murder, fire, license and plenty of beer only The rope will probably be added to the category of the realities of life for some of them before the undertaker fulfills the ast human service.

In Paterson there is an organization entitled "Group of the Right of Existence." The professed object of this organization secure existence for its members by is to secure existence for its members by denying existence to all rulers, governors and representatives of law and the existing social system. No, man knows the membership. It is believed to be extensive. A weekly newspaper is published in the interest of anarchism, and it takes money and support to keep up a weekly newspaper especially as there is not a line of adver-tising in it. This journal is entitled La Questione Sociale, and beneath the title is the line "Periodico Socialista-Anarchico." The last issue of this "esteemed contem-orary" published last Saturday contained orary"

the following announcement in English: The English Propaganda.

"Many comrades have from time to time expressed a desire to see an English weekly paper established in America which would advocate our ideas in such language as the workman could understand, and which would assert the place of anarchism in the labor movement. Such a paper will now have a chance of appearing through the agitation that has sprung up in Paterson. At a largely attended meeting of comrades it was decided to form the Paterson international group for the purpose of carrying it on, and to open a fund for its support. The paper will be inserted as a supplement to La Questione Sociale in such a manner that it can be easily taken out and used to make English propaganda. "All comrades interested in seeing that

propaganda put upon firm footing, are arnestly requested to contribute as liberally as possible to the fund."

Proselyting Among Labor Unions. The main object of the anarchist group here is to invade, take pessession of and control the labor unions. Paterson is a town of working men. There are 110,000 people here and nine-tenths of the males earn their bread by working in the industrial plants. There are Englishmen and Germans in the iron works, the locomotive works, the brass works and the foundries. There are Italians in the silk mills. The Anglo-Saxons are industrious, thrifty, lawabiding men. The Latin races are the dis-turbing elements. The Anglo-Saxons de-spise and hate the anarchists. They shun them, will not live in the same quarter with them, will not drink over the same bar and flush with shame at the idea that the anarchists are members of the same community. All Italians are not anarchists, but all anarchists in Paterson, it happens, are Italians. Thousands of self-respecting Italians have cut loose from their Mafia brethren and joined the colonies of the worthy workingmen. No reflection meant here upon the race; it only is un-fortunate that when trouble comes the eaders are Italians. Last June the dyers in one of the silk

mills concluded they must have more money. A demand was sent to the bosses and a time limit of one hour was put upon its compliance, with a strike as alternative. Such a request was not complied with. Seven hundred workers rushed from the mills, shut down every neighboring plant and forced the workers to come out whether they wanted to or not .. Property was destroyed, men were shot and a reign terror existed until the militia came and with cold steel ended the emeute. Primarily it was not an anarchist movement. But at the drop of the hat the "Group for the Right of Existence" took hold and directed the subsequent proceed-ings. Anarchist leaders sprang upon the scene and exhorted the populace. spirit of riot and murder was fanned into a flame by rampant talkers.

. Some of the Reds' Teachings.

Here is an instance of the teaching of the anarchists to the workingmen. It is quoted from an article printed in English in the paper "La Questione Sociale," over the signature of one of the men who led the anarchist mob in the June riot: A word more. The strike has brought

home to you vividly what we have always told you, i.e., that the bosses are your natural enemies. When you struck they natural enemies. When you struck they shot you down—without provocation they clubbed you. A large number of you are under the ban of the law and some will go to prison, not because they did wrong, but because they dared to assert their right to live as men! When the strike ended they lied to you, they have broken their promises—now, make them pay for it!

bosses' profit, make him pay for what he has done to you and yours.

The wealth he has stolen from you—
'Ca, Canny' and spoil him!

"Do this and he will be more inclined to listen to you when you demand a little more of the results of your labor.

"Ca Canny'"

"'Ca, Canny.'"

This is the advice of the anarchist to the laboring man. There is an indication of the danger of the presence in the community of a "Group for the Right of Existence." Such ideas may germinate and grow in some populations, but even in Paterson they do not spread among Angle-Saxons. But think of the big Latin population in this country and see what can be done by just one half-crazed, fanatical anarchist. When there comes a time of industrial depression, due to perfectly natural laws of trade, what possibilities of harm cluster about the teachings of this kind to labor.

Silk Workers Anarchists.

Why has anarchism taken such a peculiar foothold in Paterson? That was the first question I asked. The reply came qu'ckly, Paterson is the seat of the silk industry of the United States. There probably are 30 .-000 workmen in the silk mills of this town. The majority of them come from the south of Italy, the hot-bed of anarchism. With the influx of thousands of honest, selfrespecting Italian workmen came a quota of the anarchist class. The Mafia and the banditti also are represented. Once having obtained a foothold, they have sought diligently to extend their teachings.

The anarchist societies hold their regular

cago and Cleveland. Young men, impressionable, hot-tempered, are solleited to join. Fiery drinks go the round, the talk be-comes impassioned, shouts and imprecations germs of murder and revenge breeding in The police watch them, but do not inter-

than to pose as a martyr to the law. The police know this and act accordingly. But, when they do get a fair whack at them, what a total of old scores are wiped out in the clubbing that follows!

Anti-Anarchist Legislation.

After the murder of President McKinley by an anarchist in professed observance of anarchistic teachings, New Jersey began to take cognizance of the cancer in her body politic. At the last session of the legislature a strict anti-anarchist law was passed. It is exceedingly drastic in character.

The act prescribes the death penalty for any one who attempts the life of the President of the United States or any one in the line of succession; of a governor or ruler of a state or ruler of a foreign country. There is a fine of \$2,000 and fifteen years' imprisonment for inciting, abetting or encouraging hostility "to any and all government." The same penalty is imposed upon members of associations whose object is hostility to any and all government, and for any one who circulates and promotes matter subversive of any and all govern-

The anarchists have become wary. They are keeping close to the tall grass. But they are here, just the same. There is that list of thirty leaders, names and house address. Of course, it would be difficult to convict them under the technicalities of the law, but the community knows that in

man can tell.

Thinking men in Paterson realize that the great menace of anarchism is not alone the danger of some sporadic murder, but the possible effect of the teachings of anarchism upon foreign laborers southern European element is a great mass The anarchist is the spark to set it off. Millions of property and precious lives are at stake. It is a great problem for Paterson, and no man knows how it N. O. M.

HOSTILITIES IN HAITI.

Four Provinces Reported to Be in Rebellion.

Minister Powell cables the State Department from Cape Haitian that the provisional government of Haiti has notified the legation that Gonaives, Port de Paix, Petit de Goave and St. Marc provinces are in rebellion.

The government troops captured the town of Petite Goave after strong resistance, in which many lives were lost. Firmin's troops set fire to the town and destroyed it upon evacuation. Efforts are being made to succor the destitute inhabitants.

Commander McCrea of the Machias has cabled the Navy Department that a de facto blockade has been established at Cape Haytian and that there are indications of an approaching conflict between the opposing forces. The Machias remains in the anchorage.

NOT FOR PUBLICATION.

Col. Groesbeck Did Not Expect His Remarks to Be Printed.

The War Department will not now make public the letter of Col. Groesbeck, assistant judge advocate general, regarding a published interview with him when he arrived at San Francisco from the Philippine Islands, but will refer the matter to Secretary Root when he returns from abroad. Col. Groesbeck does not deny the statements in the interview, but says that if he had thought that his remarks were to be published the utterances would have been in a different form. It appears that there was a general conversation, and although the colonel knew that a newspaper man was present he did not take into consideration the fact that what he might say would appear in the press. His explanation is considered very straightforward, and calls for no present action by the department.

AN ERRONEOUS IMPRESSION. Ex-Confederates Seem to Think They

Are Entitled to Pensions.

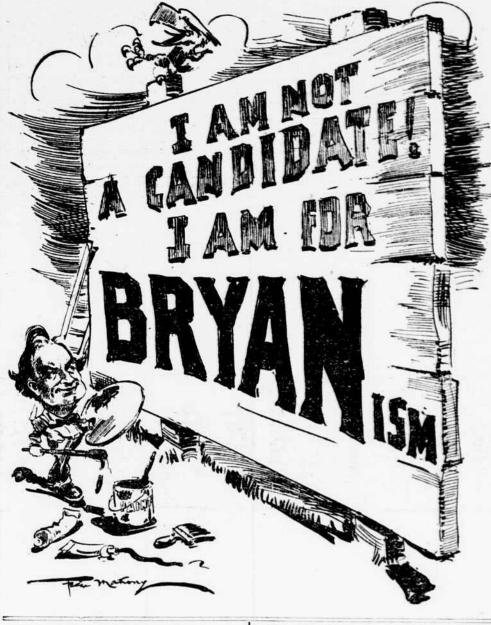
The commissioner of pensions today gave out the statement that an erroneous impression seems to exist among many exconfederate soldiers regarding the interpretation to be put upon the recent act of Congress relieving Union soldiers of the disability for having previously served in the confederate army. The idea seems to prevail that under this act the government is authorized to pension ex-confederate soldiers, and the result is that the pension office is being deluged with applications from the former wearers of the gray. The commissioner explained that the law in question does not contemplate the pensioning of ex-confederate soldiers, but that it was designed solely to remove the disability which so long existed in the case of men who were impressed into the confederate service and later joined the Union army.

TO RE-ESTABLISH PEACE.

Colombia Appoints Commissioners to Meet Herrera's Representatives.

The Department of State is in receipt of a dispatch from the consul general at Panama, Colombia, reporting that the governor of Parama and General Herrera, the revolutionary leader, have been in correspondence with regard to the establishment of peace, and that to that end the governlive as men! When the strike ended they lied to you, they have broken their promises—now, make them pay for it!

"There is a way known as 'Ca, Canny,' and that means do as little work as you can, do it as badly as you can. Spoil



PROPOSED CUBAN LOAN.

Questions Involved Not in Treasury | No Collieries Start at Shenandoah or Department's Jurisdiction.

Secretary Shaw has given some study to the matter of the proposed Cuban loan of \$35,000,000, and has reached the conclusion that the questions involved are not such as come within the jurisdiction of the Treas-ury Department. It is likely that the Secretary will so inform the Secretary of

CAUSE OF YELLOW FEVER.

Awaiting Full Reports of the Discovery at Vera Cruz.

A recent cablegram from Havana, Cuba, addressed to the United States marine hospital service, recites the fact that the yelfact they are guilty. How many more there service, and located in Vera Cruz, Mexico, with them the scraps of food thrown out are in the colony who agree with them no has discovered the cause of vellow fever. of the mess tents. He said they are not all This announcement is regarded by Surgeon General Wyman as perhaps a little premature, and he declines to discuss the matter in detail until full reports have been received from his experts at Vera Cruz. There is little doubt, however, that Dr. Wyman feels that an important discovery has been made. The scientific world, therefore, as well as the general public, will await with much interest the details of the experiments which have been under way for the past year by the experts of the department in Mexico.

RECENT COURTS-MARTIAL.

Result of Trials at Fort Myer and Washington Barracks.

Private Jack Warner, Troop F, 2d Cavalry, having been tried by a general court-

martial convened at Fort Myer, Virginia, and found guilty of quitting guard and of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline (six previous convictions having been considered), was sentenced to be dishonorably discharged the service of the United States, forfeiting all pay and allowances due him, and to be confined at hard labor for three months.

The sentence was approved, and will be executed at Fort Myer, Virginia. Second-class Private Edwin N. Wheeler.

Company I. 3d Battalion of Engineers, having been tried by a general court-martial convened at Washington barracks, District f Columbia, and found not guilty of desertion, but guilty of absence without leave, was sentenced to be dishonorably discharged the service of the United States, forfeiting all pay and allowances due him.

The sentence was approved.

DR. WILSON SAFE.

Message Received From Consul Gottschalk at Bluefields.

The acting secretary of state this morning received a cable message from United States Consul Gottschalk, dated at Bluefields, Nicaragua, August 10, as follows: "Wilson safe at Bocas del Toro. His nother here and will return soon."

Dr. Wilson was captured when landing or he coast of Nicaragua with a band of filibusters recently. On the representations of Senator Hanna action was taken to save him from execution.

Movements of Naval Vessels. The Navy Department is informed that

the Kearsarge, Alabama, Massachusetts, Brooklyn, Brutus, Sterling and Dolphin are at New London: that the Montgomery has left Portland on a cruise with the Maine naval militia; that the Abarenda has arrived at Norfolk: that the Alert is at Santa Barbara; that the Atlanta has left Santoz for Rio de Janeiro; that the Topeka has left La Guaira for Porto Cabello, and that the Hartford has left New London for New

The Truxtun to Go in Commission. The torpedo boat destroyer Truxtun will be delivered by the builders to the Norfolk navy yard on the 14th instant, and will soon after be placed in commission. This is one of the swift new destroyers, which on her speed trial made : me short of 29 knots.

Personal Mention.

Mr. Fred. A. Denison has gone to New York, where he will engage in business. Mr. F. H. Riordan of this city is spenda week in Virgin'a. Mr. J. Albert Duvall is at Atlantic City.

Capt. Judson's Mission. Captain Wm. V. Judson, Corps of Engi-

neers, has been ordered to proceed from New York city to Fall River, Mass., and thence to posts in the Narragansett and New London artillery districts, on business connected with the joint army and naval maneuvers.

QUIET IN COAL REGIONS.

in Wyoming Region. SHENANDOAH, Pa., August 11 .- "Ex-

tremely quiet" was the tenor of all the information received here today from the surrounding region. No collieries were started and the situation at the beginning of the fourteenth week was about the same as it was during the previous thirteen weeks. The mine workers in several of the small settlements had meetings today to take up matters pertaining to the relief of its members. Officials of the union say there is very little distress, and this is being looked after promptly by the relief committees. In speaking of the conditions in this immediate vicinity, Col. Hoffman of the 8th Regiment said today there are land armed men for the protection of Gerlow fever institute of the marine hospital ing to the camp every day who take away involves the Monroe doctrine. Germany many barefocted women and children comforeigners, but a good percentage belong to the English-speaking classes.
D. R. James, the only mine owner resid-

ing in Shenandoah, said today that his col-liery, the Cambridge, would not be placed in operation until the men are willing to re-

turn to work. WILKESBARRE, Pa., August 11.—The big coal companies in the Wyoming region did not make an attempt to start up any of their collieries today. At the Mount Lookout colliery of the Temple Coal and Iron Company at Wyoming some coal was being run through the breaker. The coal is not shipped to market, but is used by the com-pany at its various collieries.

PETIT GOAVE IN RUINS. About 4,000 Persons Homeless in Hai-

tien City. PORT AU PRINCE, Halti, August 11.-The correspondent of the Associated Press visited Petit Goave yesterday and found that the town had been entirely destroyed, there being nothing left but a pile of ruins. About 4,000 persons are homeless, and are greatly in need of assistance. The greater number of them have sought shelter in the

Simmonds factories near the town. The French cruiser D'Assas arrived at Petit Goave yesterday with provisions for the sufferers, and returned to Port au Prince with 200 women and children and fifteen wounded men. The authorities re-fused to permit the Firminists to leave, fearing they would go to other points, to take up arms again.
Each party accuses the other of having set fire to Petit Goave, but the general belief is that Gen. Chicaye, the Firminist

commander, resolved to destroy the town

when he saw that he could not hold it

against the Fouchardists. A Port au Prince dispatch on Saturday last gave news of the burning of Petit Goave, after an attack had been made on the place by Fouchardists. According to that dispatch Gen. Chicaye, who is minister of the interior in the Firminist provi-sional government, set fire to the town and

WILL NOT JOIN A. F. OF L.

Chicago Postal Clerks' Union Opposed to Affiliation.

CHICAGO, August 11.-The postal clerks of Chicago, by a majority vote, have inican Federation of Labor when it is brought before the National Association of Postal Clerks at the convention to be held at Kansas City the first week in Santonber structed their delegates to vote against at Kansas City the first week in September. While they are willing to pledge their heartiest sympathy to the federation, they feel that affiliation with it would not be to their interest, because of their relations with the government.

Fatal Collision on N. and W. R.R. HUNTINGTON, W. Va., August 11.-In a head-end collision at Genoah between two freight trains on the Norfolk and

Western railroad Fireman Fisher was ers composing the train were unbroken. No killed, Guy Osburn, engineer, of Bluefield passengers were hurt. The fireman and engineer also escaped. Most of the wreckand John Rice of Kenova, fireman, were probably fatally and John Booth of Centerville and Lewis Litteral of Wayne seriously injured. Traffic was delayed twelve

Welcome Awaits Gen. Smith.

PORTSMOUTH, Ohio, August 11 .- Gen. Jacob Smith, U. S. A., retired, who is in Columbus today, is expected to reach here, where his aged mother lives, this evening, Extensive arrangements have been made to give him a cordial welcome home.

Queen of the Belgians Better. SPA, Belgium, August 11.-Marie Henriette, queen of the Belgians, had a good night and was able to leave her bed this morning for breakfast.

Boy's Honesty Rewarded.

CHICAGO, August 11.-Lance Harwood. an eight-year-old boy from Big Rapids, Mich., has returned to Swift & Co. a package containing \$59,900 of negotiable securities which had been lost at the stock yards by a messenger boy employed by the firm. Young Harwood found the package while sightseeing at the stock yards. He re-

MAY LAND A FORCE

THE STAR BY MAIL.

Persons leaving the city for any

period can have The Star mailed to

them to any address in the United States or Canada, by ordering it at

The Star office or at any Postal Tele-

graph office, all of which are branch

offices of The Evening Star. Terms: 13 cents per week; 25 cents for two weeks, or 50 cents per month. IN-VARIABLY IN ADVANCE. The address may be changed as frequently as desired by giving the last ad-

dress, as well as the new one.

The Topeka Sent to Porto Cabello.

INTENTION OF GERMANS

NOT REGARDED AS VIOLATING THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

Advices From Minister Bowen-Revolutionists Reported Entering Barcelona, Venezuela.

Minister Bowen cables the State Department from Caracas that the cable had been cut at Barcelona, Venezuela, immediately after the receipt of a message saying that

the revolutionists were entering the town. Minister Bowen has also cabled the State Department that the Germans Intend landing a naval force at Porto Cabello to protect German interests. The minister advises that the same course be pursued by the United States navel force in order to protect American interests. The foregoing dispatch was submitted to the Navy De partment, and after a conference between the state and naval officials a dispatch of instructions was sent to Commander Nickels, commanding the gunboat Topeka, to proceed from La Guaira to Porto Cabella

The Topeka Sails for Porto Cabello. The Topeka has already sailed for Porto Cabello, which is only a short sail from La Guaira, and the American warship will

and to land a force in case of necessity.

probably reach there some time today.

The trouble at Porto Cabello grows out of the uprising which has convulsed Venezuela for some time. This is directed against President Castro and it has kept the country in a state of ferment for many months. Minister Bowen recently sent word that President Castro was leaving for the front with the expectation of fighting a decisive battle with the insurgents. The latter have been gathering strength at Porto Cabello. Our consul at that point sent word recently that the lives of some of the American residents, including mem-bers of his family, were imperiled, and two of the ladies of the consul's family were taken away in a government ship. Since then there has been no word of a critical condition of affairs, but the advices of to-

day indicate that a crisis has been reached, Rights of the Germans.

There appears to be no question as to the right of the German naval forces to has been keeping close watch on Venezuela for some months, and at one time contemplated taking a Venezuelan port in order to compel the payment of certain German

It was in that connection that the German ambassador at Washington, Dr. von Holleben, made inquiry of President Roosevelt and the State Department as to whether such a move by Germany, for the sole purpose of collecting a claim, and not for the purpose of territorial expansion, would meet with any disfavor by the American government.
The response of the United States left

claims.

Germany free to act, as the assurance that no territorial extension was intended fully removed the case from the operation of the Monroe doctrine. The present landing of a German force has no connection with Germany's former move against Venezuela although the assurances heretofore given by Germany serve in the present case to show that there is no ulterlor purpose be hind this movement for the protection c. German interests at Porto Cabello.

WOMAN RIVER PILOT.

Mrs. John Golden Starts on Her Fire Voyage.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., August 11.-Mr John Golden of Jeffersonville, Ind., h been granted a license to pilot steamers the Ohio and Mississippl rivers, and tod: she will start on her first trip as a licens. officer. She will be at the wheel of h husband's steamer, the Shawnee, which goes south with a large store boat, the Mount Vernon, in tow. Mrs. Golden hadevoted much of her time to the river, an has traversed the various waterways the south with Capt. Golden.

SHEEP HERDERS RETALIATE. Attack the Town of Battle in Wyom

ing. BATTLE, Wyo., August 11 .- A crowd o Mexican sheep herders attempted to take the town of Battle, with the result that two of the members were killed. Several made their escape into the woods, one man being shot in the leg. One citizen was hit in the heel, and Miss Estell Sanders, a resident,

was severely cut in the face by a window

pane broken by a stray shot. Every man in town is armed, fearing the Mexicans will swoop down on the town, as there are scores of them in this vicinity. The attack was in retaliation for the slaugh-

Express and Freight Trains Crash To-

gether in Harrisburg. HARRISBURG, Pa., August 11.-The first section of the express train on the Pennsylvania railroad, which left shortly before midnight, ran into the side of an east-bound freight train near Dock street tower in this city this morning. Seven freight cars were broken and burned, but the Pullman sleep-

and burned readily. THOMAS A. EDISON'S PROPHECY. Electricity Will Supplant Both Steam

ed cars were box cars loaded with grain

and Horse Powers. COPENHAGEN, August 11.-The official organ of the press exhibition, which was opened here on June 14, prints a letter from Thomas A. Edison in reply to queries as to his opinions concerning motor, traction and aerial navigation. Mr. Edison's letter reads

as follows: "I believe that within thirty years nearly all railways will discard steam locomotives and adopt electric motors, and that the electric automobile will displace the horse almost entirely. In the present state of science there are no known facts by which one could predict any commercial future for aerial navigation."

German Bank's Heavy Losses. BERLIN, August 11 .- The semi-annual

report of the Deutsche Genossenchaft Bank emphasizes the existing industrial depression. The report shows that the bank lost